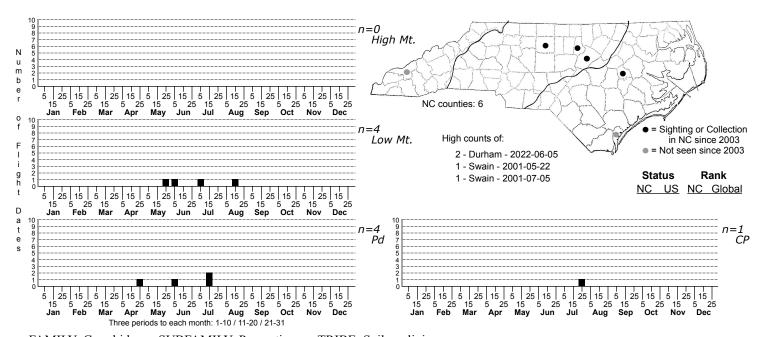
## Framinghamia helvalis No common name



FAMILY: Crambidae SUBFAMILY: Pyraustinae TRIBE: Spilomelini TAXONOMIC\_COMMENTS: <i>Framinghamia</i> is a monotypic, North American genus named after its type locality, Framingham, Massachussets (Wikipedia, accessed 2022-08-01).

FIELD GUIDE DESCRIPTIONS:

ONLINE PHOTOS:

TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION, ADULTS:

TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION, IMMATURE STAGES:

ID COMMENTS: The ground color is bright lemon yellow with broad, contrasting rusty markings; the costa is yellow-brown (Forbes, 1923, as <i>Loxostege helvalis</i>). The lines are single, clean-cut, yellow-brown. The antemedian is excurved and the postmedian is evenly sinuate and broadly excurved towards the costa but possesses a blunt inward tooth at the fold. The subterminal line is absent but an even terminal line is present. In a separate description of Phlyctaenia helvalis, Forbes describes the orbicular as ring-shaped and the reniform as a double bar. Those descriptions seem to fit Framinghamia better than his descriptions he gave for Loxostege helvalis, as a dot and curved bar respectively. Forbes describes the hindwings as paler with a postmedian and terminal line but no subterminal. Anania extricalis is similar in overall appearance but is tan rather than yellow and has a more sharply dentate postmedian; the orbicular and discocellular spots are single rather than double (McGinnis, BugGuide, accessed 2022-08-01).

DISTRIBUTION: Please refer to the dot map.

FLIGHT COMMENT: Please refer to the flight charts.

## HABITAT:

FOOD: Forbes described <i>Phlyctaenia helvalis</i> as a leaf roller of poplars and Godfrey et al. (1987) found it on Eastern Cottonwood. Prentice (1966) also reported it using Lombardy Poplar and Robinson et al. (2010) listed willow in addition to poplars.

## OBSERVATION\_METHODS:

NATURAL HERITAGE PROGRAM RANKS: GNR S2S4

STATE PROTECTION: Has no legal protection, although permits are required to collect it on state parks and other public lands.

COMMENTS: